Rural District of Chester-le-Street.

TENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ON THE

Health and Sanitary Condition

OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1904.

DURHAM:
THOMAS CALDCLEUGH, 15, SADDLER STREET.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.

To the Chairman and Members of the Rural District Council.

Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to submit for your consideration my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of your District during the year 1904.

I have prepared during the year, in addition to the usual Monthly Reports, a Special Report on the incidence of Smallpox in your District during the year.

I again thank you for the continued support you afford me, and the courtesy shown me in the execution of my duties.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN TAYLOR.

28th February, 1901.

SUFFICIENCY OF AIR SPACE ABOUT HOUSES.

The Bye-laws respecting new buildings are being effectually administered in the district, but some suggestions are being made that the Bye-laws affecting the height of certain rooms in a house and those affecting yard space demand capacity unnecessary and unreasonable.

This opinion is not confined to your Council only, but has been voiced in other parts of the country by men who shine in politics and in law. Impersonally a great lawyer or great politician is listened to with great respect whilst speaking academically, but, from a health standpoint, what is their opinion worth? In a recent case a gentleman of great erudition in his own profession considered himself a draughtsman of some ability, but experts called to prove his contention to be a sound one apparently differed in opinion from their client. The same difference is in health matters. Because an opinion is voiced by a man great in one profession or calling is no reason for that opinion being a sound one, if given concerning a subject which the person in question has probably not studied and which previously he was not known to profess to understand.

Your Bye-laws permit attics whose side-walls are either continuations of the outside walls of the lower floors or are partitions erected in the room to cut off the acute angle formed by the roof and floor, provided the side walls are five feet high and the average height of the room is 8 feet.

From a purely health point of view I consider attics of either shape objectionable. In winter, these rooms being so close to the outside air, intense cold is felt, and in summer intense heat. Generally these attics are the sleeping-rooms of the children of the family, and whilst a child should get the very best room in the house to sleep in they generally get the worst.

This sleeping accommodation for children is a question of greater importance than is generally considered. It is a moot question to ask, How much does the stamina of the man depend on the housing of the child? In other words, does the housing of the child in any way affect the robustness of body and of mental vigour of the adult population? Information on this subject is much to be required, and data to prove or disprove that the housing of the child is an important factor in the vigour of the adult are much to be desired.

It is, however, proved that children reared in small, badly ventilated houses are, on an average, smaller than children in the same place reared in better houses.

Amongst the conclusions of the Report of the Royal Commission on Physical Training is found the following :—

In Aberdeen "the balance in respect of health and development" was found to be "in favour of children drawn from three and four (and upwards) roomed houses," and that city, most of whose school children were drawn from three-roomed houses, had the advantage over "Edinburgh, whose children were drawn mostly from two-roomed houses." 31·3 per cent. of the Aberdeen children lived in three-roomed houses, while in Edinburgh, on the contrary, the predominant number, 35·32 per cent., lived in two-roomed houses. Indeed, of all the Edinburgh children 15 per cent. lived in very small, *i.e.*, one or two-roomed houses.

"The ratio of health in both cities harmonizes with these facts. Thus there are among all children examined in Aberdeen 0·5 per cent. in apparent poor health, while in Edinburgh there are 19·17 per cent.

"In regard to measurements, it is obvious from even a hasty perusal of the accompanying tables that, in each sex, the height of children from four-roomed houses was, as a rule, greater than that of children from three-roomed houses, who, in turn, were taller than children from one and two-roomed houses, but this is not the order at every age. For example, at eleven to twelve, among girls, those from one and two-roomed were the tallest, but this is the only instance in the male and female table where this occurs. At several ages, however, children from three-roomed houses were the tallest, viz., amongst boys at eight to nine, nine to ten, and ten to eleven. The difference in height between the largest and smallest house group at each age varied from 0·6 inches to 2·9 inches, and averaged about an inch for males, and 1·3 inches for females; and the difference was practically as pronounced at the earlier as at the later ages."

I readily admit that the physical condition of the person does not entirely depend on housing. One must take nutrition. In a restricted area, such as was under examination, race can be readily disregarded, though clothing may be considered. To be perfectly unbiased, I think that housing may be generally conceded as entering into the physical development and robustness of the inhabitants of any district.

The Commission did not apparently take into consideration the size of the separate rooms of a house. It is, however, fair to conclude that if small houses be injurious to the growing powers of children, then small rooms must also be injurious to the growing powers of young children. The size of a room does not always depend on its cubical capacity, but the size of a room must be judged by the size of its available oxygen capacity. If from structural design the atmosphere in a room does not freely circulate and interchange with outside air, then that room is lessened in direct ratio to the non-interchangeability of the atmosphere in that room. It follows that an attic, being cold in the winter time, will have every crevice, including the chimney (if one is provided), carefully closed, in order to husband the heat produced from the presence of persons inhabiting the room. It may be said that there is no reason why a fire should not be burned in these attic rooms, and there is no reason, but it is a well-known fact that these attics are seldom warmed, either from the fact that greater expense is caused to the householder, or greater labour is necessary, or it may be that want of forethought is responsible, but, whatever may be the reason, the fact remains that seldom, if ever, are attics warmed artificially.

Cost and beauty have been advocated as different reasons for building houses with fancy-built attic storeys. The latter must be dismissed as a poor argument. Outside beauty unless combined with inside utility does not conduce much to good health.

Cost is an argument worthy of consideration. It is quite possible to so spend money in the size and number of rooms or on architectural splendour as prohibits a certain wage-earning class from inhabiting such houses, but how much will reducing a 3 or 4 roomed house with all its rooms 8 feet in height over all to one with some of its rooms with 5 feet walls, even though it is averaging 8 feet high? Very little indeed; certainly not more than 6¼ per cent. of the total cost.

Nor yet does it follow that the rent of a house shall be a fixed percentage on capital outlay; houses, like any other marketable commodities, will produce rent according to the demand and supply.

One final remark. "When figures are minutely studied, they tend to show that in all those diseases that depend directly on environment, the child bred in the one-roomed house suffers more frequently, and suffers ultimately more, than the child from houses of greater size. By overcrowding, he is robbed of oxygen. By the clamour and nervous stress incident to over-aggregation, he is spoiled of sleep. Unbreathed, underslept, over-stimulated, he lives too fast and too much."

What is true of the insufficiency of rooms in a house must equally be true of the insufficiency of size of rooms.

POPULATION.

Again the townships of Birtley, Chester-le-Street, Pelton, Usworth, and Washington, have greatly added to their population, and, to a lesser extent, Urpeth, Lamesley, and Witton Gilbert. Without doubt overcrowding exists to a very considerable extent, and in many cases overcrowding is much more marked than the number of rooms in a house might suggest. This arises from the inability of the occupiers to use one or more of their rooms, from the structural form of the room, such unusable rooms being attics with their dwarf walls and low ceilings, or, in others, unceiled state, their want of fire-places, or their leaky roofs, leaky roofs being common in tiled roofs, even though frequently repaired by the owners, every frost and every gale of wind shaking the pointing from the tiles. Again, a worse form of overcrowding exists, and to a greater degree than that of numbers. I refer to the overcrowding of the sexes.

The population of your district, estimated at the middle of the year, is 66,566, an increase of 2,094 during the year. In 1894 the estimated population of your district was 53,025 In 1904 the estimated population is 66,566, an increase of 13,541 or 25·5 per cent. on the population of 1894. This percentage hardly represents the actual growth, because, during the decade, a part of Craghead, with about 1,500 people, was severed from your district.

The actual number of births over deaths is 1,351, as compared with 1,260 during 1903, and 1,343 during 1902.

The Census population, the number of houses, the estimated population, the average number of persons per house, and the increase or decrease of the population during the year, will be found in Table XIV.

MARRIAGES.

During the year, 545 marriages were contracted, as compared with 470 during last year, and 515 during 1902. This shows an increase of 75 during the year. The marriage-rate for the year is 16·3 per 1000, as compared with 14·5 per 1000 for last year and 16·4 for 1902.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered during the year has been 2,588, as compared with 2,473 last year, and 2,407 during 1902. There is thus an increase of 115 over those of last year. The birth-rate is 38·87 per thousand, as compared with 38·36 per thousand last year, and 38·58 per thousand for the previous year. Though there is a slight increase, the birth-rate keeps very steady. That increase only amounts to 0·51 per 1000.

For the first three quarters of the year the birth-rate was remarkably even, the second quarter being slightly greater than the first, and the third quarter slightly lower than either first or second. Again the birth-rate during the fourth quarter was considerably lower than that of any of the others, being 3·49 per 1000 lower than that of the second or highest quarter. The same remarkable fall took place during 1903, when there was as much as 4·58 per 1000 difference between the fourth or lowest quarter rate and the first or highest quarter rate.

The birth-rate for your district is higher than that for the Administrative County (35·6), and considerably higher than that for England and Wales (27·9).

The birth-rate of your district for the year is quite up to the average rate for the last ten years (38·82).

The highest rates were in the following townships:—Pelton (50·47), Edmondsley (43·01), Washington (42·55), and Barmston (42·51), and the lowest rates are in Ouston (28·12), Burnmoor (28·27), Harraton (31·61), and Lamesley (32·93).

Respecting the very high rate in Pelton, it is very probable that it is over-estimated, or, in other words, the population is under-estimated. Pelton is a township in which a considerable number of houses have been erected during the year. Such being the case, under-estimation of the population is sure to take place if the estimate at the middle of the year is to be the factor in calculating statistics at the year end.

First Quarter	..	661 Births	...	Rate,	39·72	per 1000
Second ,,	...	665 ,,	..	,,	39·96	,,
Third ,,	...	655 ,,	...	,,	39·36	,,
Fourth ,,	...	607 ,,	...	,,	36·17	,,

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during the year has been 1,227, as compared with 1,207 last year, and 1,061 during 1902. There is thus an increase of 20 as compared with last year. To get the nett number of persons who died last year belonging to your district, it is necessary to add 10 who died in the several public institutions enumerated in Column 2 on the back of Table I, and to deduct 5 whose deaths occurred within your district, but who belonged to outside your district. This gives the number of deaths as 1,232, as compared with 1,213 last year.

The general death-rate is 18·43 per thousand, as compared with 18·56 last year and 17·29 in 1902. There is thus the slight decrease of 0·13 per 1000. The corrected death-rate is 18·50 per 1000, as compared with 18·81 per 1000 last year.

The rate for the Administrative County is 18·3 per 1000, and for England and Wales 16·2 per 1000. Your rate compares much more favourably with that of the Administrative County than it did last year, the adverse difference being not more than 0·5 per 1000. The climatic conditions of this year favoured a higher death-rate in such diseases as Enteric Fever and Diarrhœa.

Premature birth was the cause of no fewer than 77 deaths, as compared with 73 last year and 72 the previous year. This is no less than 15·5 per cent. of the Infantile deaths.

The high death-rate of the fourth quarter of 1903 continued in a lesser degree during the first quarter of 1904, and the rate for the second and third quarters was lower than that of the first and fourth, and in this particular the years 1903 and 1904 agreed.

The general death-rate for each township will be found in Table XII. The rate was highest in Lumley Great (26·94), Pelton (21·42), Witton Gilbert (19·68), and Washington (19·21), and lowest in Urpeth (13·98), Lamesley (16·01), Harraton (16·87), and

Chester-le-Street (16·92). The smaller townships have been disregarded because small communities of a necessity vary much in vital statistics.

First Quarter	331 Deaths	Rate, 19·89	per 1000
Second „	297 „	„ 17·86	„
Third „	288 „	„ 17·30	„
Fourth „	321 „	„ 19·28	„

The deaths from the seven chief Zymotic diseases, viz., Smallpox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Fever (Typhus, Enteric and Continued), and Diarrhœa, number 205, as compared with 151 last year and 118 during 1902.

This gives a Zymotic death-rate of 3·07 per 1000, as compared with a rate of 2·31 last year and of 1·89 during 1902. The Zymotic death-rate for the Administrative County is 2·59 per 1000, and for England and Wales is 1·91. This is not a favourable position for your District to occupy. If the rate for England and Wales be represented by 100, that for the Administrative County would be represented by 128, and your District would be represented by 158.

The following table compares the deaths from Zymotic diseases during the last three years :—

Disease.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Smallpox	Nil.	4	2
Scarlet Fever	17	44	14
Measles	42	20	15
Whooping Cough	25	6	37
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	9	27	29
Fever (Enteric and Continued)	7	5	7
Diarrhœa	18	45	101

INFANTILE DEATHS.

The number of Infantile deaths, *i.e.*, of children dying under one year old, is 496, as compared with 432 last year and 331 during the previous year.

The Infantile Death-rate is thus 191·6 per 1000 born, as compared with 174·6 per 1000 last year, and 137·5 per 1000 during 1902. The Infantile Death-rate this year is considerably above the average for the past ten years (174·4), and compares favourably neither with that of the Administrative County (162) nor with that of England and Wales (146). There is a considerable increase in the deaths from Diarrhœa this year, viz., 38, due to the dry and warm summer, but, as the same would apply to the Administrative County, one would expect a corresponding increase there, but such is not the case, the figures being 161 for 1903 and 162 for 1904. Premature Birth is a heavy contributor to the Infantile Death-rate, and further, this year, there is a considerable increase in deaths from chest affections. All that does not, however, account for such a high death-rate in infants, and one must look for something more tangible than climate only.

The life of an infant is a most unstable something, easily blighted, and readily affected by slight variations in its surrounding media. Climatic alterations tell on the infant readily: food, nursing, clothing, general care, and, above all, its immediate environment, *i.e.*, its house. The cleanliness, warmth, and especially its freedom from re-breathed air of the home, in other words the ability of the house to be readily filled with pure air highly oxygenated and free from dead animal matter, are vital factors in producing the infantile death toll.

The distant surroundings of the child have, in your district, been considerably improved during the past few years. By distant surroundings, I speak of the means of carrying away sewage matters, by substituting proper sewers for miles of open, filthy, foul-smelling, open channels, and by replacing hundreds of large, open, grossly insanitary ashpit privies by small ash-closets, and by the better scavenging of your district.

The immediate environment of the infant in a vast majority of the cases remains as it did years ago. I mean the house. Here the child may be properly fed, properly clothed, properly cared for, but it wants oxygen; it gets re-breathed air day by day, hour by hour.

The effete products of the muscular movements and of secreting organs are not readily burnt up. The child is fretful and loses sleep, its internal organs are slow in action, it loses nourishment, and its body loses robustness and develops slowly, and what in a better house would have been a vigorous specimen of the human species grows into a being stunted in body and deficient in mental capacity.

To lower the Infantile death-rate, it is necessary to improve the house, to provide the infant with extended air space, and to give that infant means of having the immediate surroundings in which it tries to live, in a more equable temperature, between the frigid attic in Winter and the torrid attic in Summer; a dryer living room and a purer atmosphere both in and outside the house.

The highest rates are (in townships with a population of 2,000 or over), per 1000 born, in: Edmondsley (248), Witton Gilbert (243), Birtley (201), Harraton (200), and Pelton (191); and lowest in Chester-le-Street (165), Urpeth (168), Usworth (175), and Lamesley (185).

The General Death-rate, Zymotic Death-rate, and Infantile Death-rate since 1887 are shown in the following table:—

Death-rates from 1887 to 1904 inclusive :—

Year		General Death-rate.		Zymotic Death-rate.		Infantile Death-rate per 1000 born.
1887	...	18·87	...	...	..	201·0
1888	...	18·16	...	...	...	177·7
1889	...	18·50	...	2·30	...	166·0
1890	...	19·50	..	3·30	...	172·6
1891	...	19·90	...	2·10	...	174·9
1892	...	19·10	...	2·50	...	146·4
1893	...	20·80	...	3·40	...	177·6
1894	...	20·10	...	3·30	...	177·0
1895	...	19·70	...	2·27	...	183·0
1896	...	19·00	...	3·72	...	182·0
1897	...	16·50	...	2·17	...	117·5
1898	..	18·35	...	3·41	...	198·8
1899	...	18·41	...	2·93	...	169·0
1900	...	20·26	...	2·44	...	197·7
1901	.	19·26	...	3·41	..	177·3
1902	...	17·29	...	1·89	...	137·5
1903	...	18·81	...	2·34	...	174·6
1904	...	18·50	...	3·07	...	191·6

The following table gives the chief rates for your district, for the Administrative County, and for England and Wales :—

	Chester-le-Street.	Administrative County.	England & Wales.
Estimated Population	66,566 ...	801,100 ...	33,763,434
Birth-rate, per 1000 population ...	38·87 ...	35·60 ...	27·90
Death-rate, ,, ,, ...	18·43 ...	18·30 ...	16·20
Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 of population	3·07 ...	2·59 ...	1·91
Infant Mortality rate per 1000 born	191·6 ...	162·0 ...	146·0
Death-rates per 1000 population :—			
Smallpox	0·03 ...	0·03 ...	0·01
Scarlet Fever	0·21 ..	0·16 ...	0·11
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	0·43 ...	0·29 ...	0·17
Fever (Enteric and Continued)...	0·10 ...	0·15 ...	0·09
Measles	0·22 ...	0·55 ...	0·36
Whooping Cough	0·55 ...	0·13 ...	0·31
Diarrhœa	1·51 ...	0·95 ...	0·86
Enteritis	0·48 ...	0·38 ...	
Phthisis	0·88 ...	1·07 ...	
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	1·11 ...	0·92 ...	
Respiratory Diseases other than Phthisis	3·18 ...	2·92 ...	

PHTHISIS.

The number of deaths from Phthisis this year is 59, as compared with 59 last year and 64 during 1902. This gives a death-rate of 0·88 per 1000, as compared with 0·91 last year and 1·02 for 1902. There is thus a decrease both during this year and last year, but if the average for the past ten years be taken there is practically no decrease in this death-rate during the decade, the average for the ten years being 0·96 per 1000.

In addition to deaths from Phthisis there are deaths from other Tubercular Disease. These diseases, though known by a name differing from Phthisis, are really the same disease attacking parts of the body other than the lungs, such as the brain, intestinal cavity, glands, and bones, and all tending to produce death and disseminate Consumption.

The number of deaths from Tubercular diseases other than Phthisis equals 71, with a death-rate of 1·11 per 1000. If all Tubercular diseases be added together, the deaths would number 133, and give a death-rate of 1·99 per 1000. If the Phthisis death-rate of your District be compared with that of the County your District is better, but if the total Tubercular death-rate of your District be compared with the total Tubercular death-rate of the County there is an equality.

In the future some attempt is to be made to disinfect the homes of the Phthisical, which your increased inspectorial staffs makes possible. In addition to the disinfection of the houses, it would be necessary to disinfect the textile furniture of the house in which a Phthisical patient has died, before one could say that the danger of infection of future inhabitants of that house could be removed.

As a step in the right direction, your Council has agreed that the death of a Phthisical person be notified to the Medical Officer of Health on registration. This will allow speedy disinfection of the house and of such articles in the house as can be sprayed.

DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES EXCLUSIVE OF PHTHISIS.

These deaths include Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, and other diseases of the Respiratory Organs, and number 212, as compared with 193 last year, and 205 during 1902. This gives a death-rate of 3·18 per 1000, as compared with 2·99 last year, and 3·28 for 1902. The rate for the Administrative County is 2·92 per 1000.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

The number of deaths, the causes of which have not been certified by a Medical Practitioner or Coroner, is 1, as compared with 1 last year, and 11 during 1902, and represent a percentage rate in respect to all deaths of 0·32 per cent. The rate for England and Wales is 1·60 per cent.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There has been a considerable reduction in the number of cases of Infectious Diseases during the year, though the number remains high. Their distribution as to locality will be seen on referring to Table III.

The number of cases notified this year is 789, as compared with 1,211 during last year, and 818 during 1902.

There has been a decrease of 411 in Scarlet Fever, and a slight rise of 16 in Enteric Fever.

Of the total 789 cases, 458, or 58·0 per cent., are Scarlet Fever, as compared with 70·3 per cent. last year; 48, or 6 per cent., are Enteric Fever, as compared with 2·64 per cent. last year; 7, or 0·88 per cent., are Puerperal Fever, as compared with 0·9 per cent. last year; 130, or 16·47 per cent., are Diphtheria or Membranous Croup, as compared with 10·65 per cent. last year; 91, or 11·53 per cent., are Erysipelas, as compared with 14·91 per cent. last year; and 55, or 6·97, are Smallpox, as compared with 4·21 per cent. last year.

The following table gives the notifications per quarter of this year, and the yearly notifications and the attack rate per 1000 of the population since 1890:—

First Quarter	247 cases.
Second ,, ...	195 ,,
Third ,, ...	144 ,,
Fourth ,, ...	203 ,,

Year.	No. of Notifications.	Attack Rate per 1000.
1890	403	9·61
1891	412	8·15
1892	574	11·14
1893	812	16·15
1894	538	10·14
1895	714	12·75
1896	819	14·26
1897	378	6·63
1898	403	6·87
1899	485	8·13
1900	683	11·27
1901	822	13·51
1902	818	12·95
1903	1211	18·78
1904	789	11·85

The steady rise in the number of cases of infectious diseases during the year 1899 to 1903, inclusive, finds a parallel in the steady increase during the years 1890 to 1893, followed in both cases by a somewhat sharp fall. The reason doubtlessly is the want of susceptible children, either due to the inherent insusceptibility of certain children, or to a previous attack rendering a large proportion of young children insusceptible. Again, the infectivity of a particular strain of infectious germs has to be considered. It is a very well-known fact that in some cases infectious disease spreads rapidly, attacking nearly everyone in a vicinity, and in other outbreaks there only occurs an odd case here and there. In the former, all other things being equal, the infectivity of the germ is much greater than in the latter.

Though there has been a great reduction in cases of infectious disease, this reduction would undoubtedly have been greater had any isolation of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria been possible during the year.

A large number of the cases have been visited during the year, but not so many as in previous years, other important work having prevented me from doing so.

The following table gives the attack rate per thousand of the population for your district and for the Administrative County. For all diseases, your rate is 11·85 per 1000, that for the Administrative County is 10·28 per 1000.

	Chester-le-Street.	Administrative County.
Smallpox	0·82	0·52
Scarlet Fever	6·88	5·74
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	1·95	1·74
Enteric Fever	0·71	1·07
Relapsing Fever	0·00	0·002
Cholera	0·00	0·00
Erysipelas	1·36	1·12
Puerperal Fever	0·10	0·06

SMALLPOX.

This disease, which continued rife in your district from May to November of 1903, reappeared in February of this year, and successively attacked Birtley, Grange Villa, Pelton, parts of Lamesley and Usworth townships, and Chester-le-Street. Several of the cases were, doubtless, derived from Gateshead and Felling. It was not possible to trace the origin of the first case in Grange Villa, but the subsequent cases were derived either from contact with the first and subsequent cases, or by aërial convection of infection from two of the cases which were delayed in removal. This delay was caused in one case by failure to recognize the disease at an early stage, and in the other by failure of the patient to call in a doctor till several days had elapsed. In another instance, in the same village, the case remained unrecognized to the end, and was probably the cause of three or four cases in its immediate vicinity.

The routine adopted to control the disease was removal of the patient to the hospital, and the removal and destruction of the clothing which was in the room occupied by the patient.

As many of the contacts as possible were revaccinated, and none of those revaccinated contracted Smallpox. The number revaccinated was, however, not great.

With reference to the contacts, they were not restricted in their movements, but were kept under supervision until the period of incubation was past. There was not the slightest evidence that contacts caused any spread of the disease. Nor yet would one expect that a person not suffering from a disease is likely to infect others, unless such infections be carried by the clothing or skin of such contacts by adhesion. Such a condition is quite possible, and disease germs will adhere to clothes and integument, especially the hair of those brought in contact with infected persons. But such requires long contact, and, in Smallpox, only when the crusts are falling off, and, being pulverised, float in the atmosphere and become deposited on the clothes and amongst the hair of those tending the infected.

A patient suffering from Smallpox removed during the invasion period of the disease practically does not infect clothes not actually worn by such sufferer. In cases where even little, if any, disinfection of the house was attempted, save removal of bedclothes and floor mats, no second case occurred unless infected by the patient before removal. During the first period of attack, which extended from the end of January to the middle of July, 43 persons were attacked in 26 houses. Of these, 17 cases occurred in 11 houses, from which the disease did not spread to other houses in the vicinity, viz.: at Birtley, Team Colliery, Chowdene, Chester-le-Street, Usworth, Usworth Colliery, Springwell, Pelton Fell, and Portobello.

At Pelton six people were attacked in five houses, and at Grange Villa fifteen people in seven houses.

During the second period, which extended from 24th October to December, five centres, widely apart, were attacked, viz.: Team Colliery, Eighton Banks, Springwell, Chowdene, and Chester-le-Street. Eight houses were attacked, contributing eleven patients. At Chowdene and Eighton Banks one house each, two at Team Colliery, two at Springwell, and two at Chester-le-Street.

Particulars as to age, vaccinations, character of eruption, gravity of case, and termination of illness, along with source as far as could be traced, and the spread of the infection from one house to another and from one person to another, are given in Table XVI, which I consider well worth consulting. The cases could be divided into Very Mild, Mild, Severe, and Very Severe.

The difference between the types depended entirely on vaccination and the thoroughness of vaccination. It was found that the recently vaccinated were milder cases than the more remote, and that the vaccinated were less severe than the unvaccinated.

Very Mild cases numbered			11
Mild	,,	,,	26
Severe	,,	,,	15
Very Severe	,,	,,	3

	No. of Cases.		No. of Vaccination Marks.
I. Very Mild :—			
	2	...	1
	4	...	2
	1	...	3
	4	...	4
II. Mild :—			
	1	...	0
	1	...	1
	10	...	2
	9	...	3
	5	...	4
III. Severe :—			
	8	...	0
	1	...	1
	2	...	2
	2	...	3
	2	...	4
IV Very Severe :—			
	3	...	0

The Mild case which did not show any vaccination marks was successfully vaccinated 10 days before the rash of Smallpox appeared, and though the vaccination then did not stop a disease which had begun to germinate in the child at least 4 days before vaccination, the vaccination at least lessened considerably the severity of the attack. Both the cases showing one vaccination mark in Division I were young infants well protected from the recent period of vaccination.

Of the Severe cases having 3 vaccination cicatrices one was 26 and the other 42 years of age, and of the 2 Severe cases with 4 marks one was aged 40 and the other 49 years.

I have to say that whilst vaccination saves life, vaccination markedly lessens the eruption and the depth of the eruption, so that whilst the vaccinated entirely escape being marked in after life, provided always that protection from vaccination or revaccination is real protection, the unvaccinated and the imperfectly vaccinated are more or less permanently marked (pitted).

No one who was vaccinated or revaccinated was infected whilst attending the patients. One maid æt. 18 years, showing 2 marks of primary vaccination, was revaccinated on entering the service of the Hospital, on 29th May. This was not successful and she developed a very mild attack of Smallpox on the 11th June following.

Of the 55 cases, 11 were unvaccinated, 1 vaccinated after infection, and 43 vaccinated in infancy.

Of the total cases 53 recovered and 2 died. Whilst one death is credited to Smallpox the patient really died from Kidney Disease and Disease of the Heart, but giving that death as due to Smallpox then the case mortality of the vaccinated was 2·27 per cent. Of the unvaccinated one died, the case mortality being 9·09 per cent. or nearly 4 times that in the vaccinated.

The results of treatment in the vaccinated are practically the same as last year. In the unvaccinated the results were much better, the deaths being 9·09 per cent. this year, as compared with 27·27 per cent. last year.

The patients were treated during the acute stage of the disease in darkened rooms, and a routine practice was to freely anoint the whole surface of the patient with Guiaicol oil. This oil not only acts as a good antiseptic, but an oily substance applied to the skin tends to entangle the finer crusts and permits them to be more carefully collected and destroyed.

It is a general order to nurses that they collect as many of the crusts as possible and burn them in the ward fire, and this is carried out.

In no instance has a patient been discharged prematurely so far as infection was concerned, and no return case has resulted from the discharge of a patient.

Though your Hospital is within the quarter mile radius of Chester-le-Street's nearest houses, there has not been any spread of Smallpox from the Hospital by aërial convection. This may be due partly to the direction of the prevailing winds carrying any infection from Chester-le-Street, and partly to the precaution of oiling the skin and entangling the crusts. Neither has any house nearer the Hospital been invaded.

I do not wish to be understood to suggest that aërial convection of Smallpox is a theory, my belief being that it is a marked reality, and that Smallpox Hospitals should be situated in as thinly populated districts as is possible.

SCARLET FEVER.

There has been a very marked decrease in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever this year. The number of cases notified is 458, as compared with 872 last year and 554 during 1902. Although the number of cases is very great, the reduction is very satisfactory, and is caused partly by the scarcity of susceptible children, following the large attack rate of the previous years. This gives an attack rate of 6·88 per 1000, as compared with an attack rate of 13·52 per 1000 last year and 8·87 per 1000 during 1902. The rate compares unfavourably with that of the Administrative County (5·74).

There was, as usual, marked carelessness on the part of parents to prevent exposure of infectious children.

The type was fairly mild, there being 14 deaths, or a case mortality of 3·05 per cent., as compared with a case mortality of 5·05 per cent. last year and of 3·06 per cent. during 1902.

Not only has the disease shown less tendency to spread, but it has been of a less virulent type, and most likely the lessened virulency of the type is one factor in the lessened extension of the disease.

The following table gives the number of cases and the attack rate for your district since 1890, and the second table compares your attack rate with that of the Administrative County since 1894 inclusive :—

Year.		No. of Cases Notified.		Attack Rate per 1000
1890	...	284	...	5·73
1891	...	267	..	5·28
1892	...	404	..	7·81
1893	...	331	...	6·31
1894	...	304	...	5·72
1895	...	495	...	8·90
1896	...	553	...	9·75
1897	..	217	...	3·80
1898	...	273	...	4·65
1899	..	333	...	5·40
1900	...	527	...	8·69
1901	...	631	...	10·37
1902	...	551	...	8·87
1903	...	872	..	13·52
1904	...	458	...	6·88

The following table gives the respective rates for the County and your district since 1894 :—

Year.		District.		County per 1000.
1894	...	5·72	...	5·54
1895	...	8·90	...	6·62
1896	...	9·75	...	5·88
1897	...	3·80	...	3·15
1898	...	4·65	...	4·11
1899	...	5·40	...	6·17
1900	...	8·69	...	7·17
1901	...	10·37	...	7·97
1902	...	8·87	...	7·08
1903	...	13·52	...	6·90
1904	...	6·88	...	5·74

MEASLES.

During the year Measles was not generally prevalent, but at Fatfield, New Lambton, Witton Gilbert, and Eighton Banks, localized outbreaks occurred. The number of deaths is 15, as compared with 20 last year and 42 during 1902. This gives a death-rate of 0·22 per 1000, as compared with 0·31 per 1000 last year and 0·67 per 1000 during the previous year.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Though there was an increase in the number of cases of Enteric Fever, yet your district was remarkably free from this disease. The number of cases was 48, as compared with 32 during 1903 and with 67 during 1902 The attack rate is 0·71 per 1000, as compared with 0·49 per 1000 last year and with 1·07 per 1000 during 1902. The attack rate for the Administrative County is 1·07 per 1000.

The number of deaths has been 7, or a case mortality of 14·58 per cent., as compared with 15·6 per cent. last year. This is a somewhat high mortality.

The following table gives the number of cases, and the attack rate per 1000, for each year since the adoption of the Notification Act :—

Year.	No. of Notifications.	Attack rate per 1000.
1890 ...	53 ...	1·26
1891 ...	71 ...	1·40
1892 ...	69 ...	1·34
1893 ...	353 ...	6·77
1894 ...	111 ...	2·09
1895 ...	72 ...	1·30
1896 ...	108 ...	1·88
1897 ...	33 ...	0·57
1898 ...	39 ...	0·66
1899 ...	57 ...	0·95
1900 ...	57 ...	0·94
1901 ...	71 ...	1·16
1902 ...	67 ...	1·07
1903 ...	32 ...	0·49
1904 ...	48 ...	0·71

In Table VII will be seen the distribution of the disease so far as townships and months of the year are concerned. The causes, so far as could be ascertained, the condition of the surroundings, water supply, and method of excrement disposal, will be seen on consulting Table XV.

Careful instructions have been given in nearly every case, and only in one or two instances have there been other members of the same household attacked. Some of the cases were imported, but in most of the cases it was found impossible to trace the origin, whilst in a few the length of time the patient was ill tended to throw grave doubts on the illness being Enteric Fever.

At New Lambton two cases occurred in Railway Terrace, in which previous outbreaks had taken place.

The ashclosets of the Terrace were "formalined," then coated with hot tar, on the assumption that these closets might be infected from previous attacks, and might be the centres from which the outbreak was coming. There was no spread of the disease from the two houses originally attacked, and if the ashclosets were infected areas, it is safe to presume that the formalin and tar effectively disinfected them.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

The number of cases is high, and is about the same as last year, viz.: 130, as compared with 128.

The townships mostly affected are Birtley (31 cases), Lumley Great (21), and Witton Gilbert (18). I refer you to Table III for particulars of age and distribution.

Though the summer was dry and inimical to Diphtheria, yet the preponderance of the infection in your district was able to produce as many cases, or even more, than during the previous year. As the earth dried during the summer, so did Diphtheria decrease, to increase again during the somewhat damper fourth quarter, as is shown by the following table:—

First Quarter	..	...	44 cases.
Second ,,	...	..	28 ,,
Third ,,	...	...	19 ,,
Fourth ,,	...	...	39 ,,

Diphtheria thrives best in damp soil and during muggy weather, and is propagated readily by schools.

Mild cases, untreated, unrecognized, attending school, infect others, and the offspring of the mild case may not be mild, but severe, and produce death.

Let there be another dry year, and diphtheria will further decrease, but it is doubtful if, for several years, your district will be as free from it as it was up to 1901.

During the year, Medical Practitioners have been supplied with 141,000 units of Diphtheria Antitoxin, but the result, I think, should have been better than it is.

As I have said before, this is due to some extent to the delay in using the remedy, and in using too small an initial quantity. There is, without doubt, a marked benefit to the child by using a large dose at an early period, and I am confident that the mortality from this disease has been reduced by its use, and would be further reduced by an earlier use of the remedy.

The case mortality is 22·3 per cent., as compared with 21 per cent. last year, and 14 per cent. during the previous year.

The areas chiefly affected vary in their case mortality. Birtley has a case mortality of 16·1 per cent., Lumley one of 9·6 per cent., Chester-le-Street one of 36·3 per cent., and Witton Gilbert one of 40 per cent. Of the 29 deaths, 21 occurred between 1 and 5 years of age, and the remaining 8 at ages between 5 and 15, and this fact coincides with last year, inasmuch as in both years all the deaths occurred under 15 years of age.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

The cases notified during the year are 7, as compared with 11 last year, and 9 during 1902. The number of deaths is 3, as compared with 7 last year. This gives a case mortality of 42·8 per cent., as compared with a case mortality of 63·6 per cent. last year.

WHOOPING COUGH.

The number of deaths this year is 37, as compared with 6 last year and 25 during the previous year.

The disease was prevalent to a greater extent than usual amongst the younger children at New Lambton, during December.

DIARRHŒA (ZYMOTIC ENTERITIS).

The number of deaths is 101, as compared with 15 last year and 18 during 1902. The Summer of 1904 was dry and warm, and the rainfall below the average, a condition favourable to an increase of Diarrhœa. The great number of deaths occurred in the third quarter. During the first quarter there were 2 deaths, second quarter 5 deaths, third quarter 70 deaths, and the fourth quarter there were 24 deaths.

To reduce Diarrhœa, cleanliness of soil must be aimed at. The fouler the soil, the greater the number of cases of Diarrhœa. It is invariably the case, that the less dense the population, the cleaner the soil, and the fewer the deaths from Diarrhœa.

DISINFECTION OF HOUSES, ARTICLES OF CLOTHING, &c.

A slight attempt is about to be made to disinfect by formalin the houses invaded by infectious diseases, such as those invaded by Smallpox, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, and Tubercle, and to a smaller extent Scarlet Fever. Nothing has yet been done to take up the idea of disinfecting articles from every infected house by steam.

Your Council should, however, tackle the subject at an early date and erect a Disinfector to deal with every infected article. The cost would, I believe, be repaid by saving in other ways.

SCHOOLS.

Your endeavours to prevent scholars being used as "attendance officers" do not appear to be meeting with much success.

What was supposed to be an unknown practice of sending scholars to the houses of absentees has now been legalized by the County Education Committee.

A Special enquiry form "No. E. 22," signed by the Head Teacher, and despatched by a scholar to the absentee's house, is now a routine practice of the school.

The Regulations of the County Council carefully require that the scholar must not be sent during school hours, and that he is not to be sent to a house wherein there is infectious disease. How can the teacher know in the majority of cases whether there is infectious disease or not? To my knowledge these forms have been left in houses where there has been infectious disease.

This practice is deserving of the highest reprobation. No Authority has any right to send children, who are under their control for the time being, into danger, and I trust the County Council Education Authority will take immediate action to stop a custom which the County Health Committee, in 1902, censured as dangerous to the health of the County.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the Education Authority will at an early date make some arrangements for the Medical Inspection of schools.

Up to the present the Education authorities have apparently begun at the wrong end. They have directed their chief efforts to ascertaining what is apparently best to teach the child, and neglected to ascertain what the child is capable of being taught.

Overteaching ruins the constitution of feeble children, overtaxes the brain of others, hastening them to a premature grave, and inflicts corporal punishment in those cases where a child is willing but unable to assimilate and retail in class the tasks set to him by his teacher. A feeble brain power is made worse, eyesight injured, an imperfect heart made more imperfect, a "nervy" child made more hysterical, and the inflamed ears of a deaf child ruined by boxing.

Better school-rooms are urgently required, better playgrounds, with covered shelters for the children on a rainy day. The school-rooms should be artificially ventilated and better warmed. The latrines require better supervision, and much more water used in them. Every privy should be abolished and trough closets substituted.

It would be to the benefit of the scholars, and consequently to the race generally, if water companies would supply all the water used by schools free, and in those cases where your Council is the water company this could be easily done at a trifling cost per annum to General expenses.

Harking back to the Medical Inspection of Schools, in which is included the Medical Inspection of the scholars one may be met with *cost*. I am very doubtful if money spent in such inspection would be extra cost, or rather, I should say, cause any deficit. The increased efficiency of scholars resulting from inspection, the better attendance which would result, would, I am sure, balance by increased grant any extra outlay in inspection.

The following schools were closed by your Council's orders during 1904, for the reasons given.

Owing to Measles :—

Fatfield Elementary, from 2nd May to 1st June.
New Lambton Infants', from 16th June to 15th July.
Witton Gilbert Elementary, from 3rd November to 2nd December.
Eighton Banks Elementary, 16th December for one month.

Owing to Whooping Cough :—

New Lambton (Infants'), from 16th December for one month.

WATER SUPPLY.

There was a plentiful supply of water from Public Companies during the year, and, as far as is known, the quality was good.

During the year the New Rows (96 houses), New Washington, formerly supplied by the Washington Coal Co. with water pumped from their pit shaft, have been supplied from the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company's reservoirs, with a tap in each house.

Usworth Colliery, over 200 houses, formerly supplied with water from Usworth Colliery shaft, by outside taps, have also had the above public Company's water laid into each house provided with an inside tap.

Bewick Main, supplied from a local source, has now each house provided with an inside tap.

Nova Scotia. Up to the end of the year the distribution of water here remained as before, but I understand that the laying of pipes to bring a tap into each house will be commenced within a week or two.

Lumley Thicks, 30 houses, has been supplied with water from a local shallow well, readily fouled. This supply has been abandoned, and the owners have erected a boiler capable of holding about one day's supply, which is derived from the Weardale and Consett Company's water mains. A tap has been put into each house. This boiler system is not exactly satisfactory, but is preferable to the condition existing previously. I believe there will always be plenty of water, since this boiler will always be filled during the night-time. There is, however, the chance of aërial fouling, and the heating of the water during hot summer weather. As against that, there is the benefit of no storage of water in the house, and a larger quantity for use.

I understand that the Corporations of Sunderland and South Shields are petitioning the Sunderland and South Shields Water Co. to soften their water before supplying it to the public. This action I proposed in my report of last year, and I trust your Council, if given the opportunity, will assist the efforts of these larger authorities to attain this very desirable end.

REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The scavenging of the townships of Witton Gilbert, Pelton, Birtley, Lamesley, Harraton, Burnmoor, Lumley Great, Lumley Little, Washington, Usworth, and Lambton, is undertaken by your Council's contractors. Part of Chester-le-Street township is scavenged by your Council's employees, and your Council have resolved that the township of Urpeth will. in the near future, be scavenged by contract.

In Chester-le-Street and Birtley the work appears to be very well done, in Pelton badly done, and in other parts fairly well done.

It appears to me that the important work of scavenging should be more directly under your Council's will than contractors can be. It is doubtful if the cost would be greater, and certainly the work would be better done. Even if the cost were increased, that increase would be far from considerable, and the increased efficiency would compensate for the increased cost. I have no hesitation in saying that bad scavenging and the leaving of the ashpit sides hanging full of excretal matter or other filth, increases your diarrhœal cases, probably propagates certain forms of infectious diseases, and certainly adds to your Infantile death-rate.

In former years I have drawn attention to the state of the ashpits generally after emptying, and to the non-attempt at any disinfection of the pit.

During last year I believe there has been increased carefulness in attempting some disinfection. There has at least been a larger quantity of chlorinated lime, the disinfectant supplied to the scavengers, used, as the following table will show.

	Approximately per house, per annum.	
	1903.	1904.
Birtley	11·5 lbs.	12·7 lbs.
Burnmoor	5·0 ,,	21·2 ,,
Chester-le-Street	14·0 ,,	25·0 ,,
Edmondsley	,,	2·2 ,,
Harraton	,,	6·0 ,,
Lambton	5·0 ,,	21·2 ,,
Lamesley	,,	5·0 ,,
Lumley Great	11·5 ,,	9·9 ,,
Lumley Little	5·0 ,,	21·2 ,,
Ouston	,,	10·8 ,,
Pelton	2·5 ,,	4·1 ,,
Usworth	4·0 ,,	6·1 ,,
Washington	,,	6·0 ,,
Witton Gilbert	6·0 ,,	6·0 ,,

It appears that in some cases not nearly enough is applied to be of the least use. At each cleansing of an ashpit an average of 1 lb. of lime should be used, and if such quantity is applied then more is necessary per annum.

The following table gives the approximate cost per house per annum for scavenging purposes.

Township.	Gross cost per annum.			Cost in pence per house per annum.
	£	s.	d.	
Birtley	456	16	8	... 91·2
Burnmoor	107	13	9	... 88·5
Chester-le-Street ...	657	4	5	... 93·1
Lambton	11	10	0	... 89·0
Lumley Great ...	170	15	3	... 93·3
Lumley Little ...	43	11	4	... 95·9
Harraton	245	8	0	... 108·0
Pelton	549	10	1	... 97·6
Usworth	495	6	2	... 99·8
Washington ...	343	17	6	... 85·2
Witton Gilbert ...	473	17	9	... 96·1
Lamesley	414	9	0	... 99·1

The cost per house is worked out from the cost per township supplied to me by your clerk, and the quantity of disinfectants used is calculated from the figures supplied to me by the foreman scavenger of Chester-le-Street, who gives out the lime to each township.

Sanitary Improvements accomplished during the Year and required in the near future.

BIRTLEY.

The High Row, Birtley, continues in the same unsatisfactory condition, and it appears to me that as ordinary repairs could not place those 6 or 7 houses in good sanitary condition, the best thing would be to close them.

The Local Government Board have given their sanction to the adoption of the Private Streets Works Act for this township, and during the coming year it is to be hoped that the Act will be put into operation, so that the worst streets may be improved before the winter.

The hamlet of Vale Pit still requires sewering and draining.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.

During the year 20 streets in the town of Chester-le-Street have been properly made, and it is proposed to make up about 14 other streets in the near future.

My remarks in last year's report respecting street scavenging, and especially street sweeping in dry dusty weather, I wish to reiterate. There is absolutely no reason why the side streets as well as the main street be swept at frequent intervals, and I am informed that the authority having jurisdiction over the Front street has absolutely no objection to sweeping that street, provided the sweeping is done *secundum artem.*

The whole village of Chester Moor (160 houses) has been properly sewered and each house provided with a sink for itself.

The sanitary out-offices in the village were large open ashpits with a capacity of about 30 cubic yards. At each corner of this ashpit was the privy and its wooden riser.

I have asked the agent of the colliery repeatedly to replace these foul insanitary buildings by ashclosets, and in 1898 four were built, but there the conversion ended, the new faith not apparently commending itself to the old believers in the open ashpit-privy system. The open channels were also considered delightful ideals until the County Council reported this state of affairs to the Local Government Board. The channels are gone, and many of the ashpit-privies have been replaced by ashclosets. Many require doing, and the work proceeds slowly.

HARRATON.

Improvements have been effected in this township by the erection of 18 ashclosets in place of insanitary privies. Many more require to be erected in this township in place of privies situated in such places as prevents the effective cleansing of them.

The Huts (3) have been improved.

The water distribution to Nova Scotia and Harraton Colliery requires improvement by the placing of a tap in each house, and I am informed by the manager of the colliery that the work is to be immediately commenced.

EDMONDSLEY.

At Wood Row, Twizell, the ashpits are open and large, situated within convenient distance of the houses. The privies, on the other hand, are at the far end of the gardens nearly 50 yards distant. Their inconvenient position was pointed out to the owners, and during the year all the privies at the Stone Row have been converted into ashclosets, and at the Wood Row a considerable number of ashclosets have been erected within convenient distance of the houses in lieu of the privies already mentioned.

The houses known as the Red Rows, Edmondsley Village, are being very much improved, but those known as Simpson's and Watson's Buildings, Edmondsley Village, remain *in statu quo ante.*

LUMLEY, GREAT.

The water supply at Lumley Thicks (30 houses) has been improved in the manner I have already described.

LAMESLEY.

At Bewick Main all the old privies have now been replaced by sanitary ashclosets.

Nothing has yet been done to improve the distribution of water at Team Colliery. At present the distribution is by outside taps, and a great improvement would be the placing of a tap inside each house. By so doing the people have not to store water in pails in the house, a system fraught with danger, inasmuch as the water can be readily fouled by infectious dust blowing about.

At Eighton Banks a new sewer has been laid to drain the southern part of the hamlet. The remaining portion of this hamlet in the vicinity of the Barrington Schools requires attention to its sewering at an early date.

OUSTON.

Remains in the same condition as described in my last year's report.

PELTON.

A part of Pelton Village has been sewered, and a new sewer has been laid to connect a terrace of new houses in Urpeth township with the Sewage Disposal Works at Alma. The laying of this sewer provided a sewer for North Row and John Street in West Pelton Village, but up to the end of the year the houses in these Rows had not been drained into the sewer.

Your Surveyor has, however, been instructed to proceed with the sewering of the remaining portion of Pelton and of West Pelton, and to have each house connected with the new sewer. This will certainly improve the condition of those places.

However much may be urged as to the goodness of free and open aëration of sewage in open channels, and to the sin of destroying old landmarks in the abolition of open filthy sewers, no one can seriously say, and certainly no one can prove, that the splashing of the soil with sewage from open channels is either a sightly thing or a sanitary blessing.

Further, instructions have been given by your Council to your Surveyor to proceed with plans and estimates for the proper sewering of Perkinsville and Ouston.

The Red Rows, Pelton, have been considerably improved and the archway over the entrance removed. This latter improvement allows a freer circulation of air to the houses and gives them much more light.

That part of Pelton township conterminous with the Village of Pelton Fell requires that attention to its proper sewering be given at an early date.

URPETH.

The sewering in the vicinity of Peggy's Wicket near Beamish Railway Station is very defective, and your Committee has decided to proceed immediately with its improvement.

The privies in many instances at Beamish Village are so situated in gardens, far removed from the houses, as to be more or less useless and to be difficult to cleanse.

The owners have been approached and urged to erect, on suitable sites, ashclosets in their stead. Nothing, however, has been done as yet, and the owners have again been urged to proceed to improve matters in the way pointed out to them.

USWORTH.

During the year 8 houses in the Old Row, Usworth Colliery, have been partly pulled down and re-erected as four-roomed houses. Other 5 are under reconstruction.

The houses in the Old Row are far from good houses. The County Council have already procured Magistrates' Orders to close 4 of them, and I understand proceedings will be taken to close the remainder of the 23 houses in that Row unless improvements, to the satisfaction of the County, be carried out.

Some improvements have been effected at Stone Cellars (4 houses), in Usworth Village, but I am doubtful if these improvements will make the houses habitable.

All the houses at Usworth Village are now provided with sanitary accommodation.

In this township there are a good many houses of a very poor type, represented by a room or two rooms downstairs, one generally about 14 to 15 ft. square, the other not quite half that size, and an attic, approached, nearly in all cases, by a loose step-ladder, varying in width from 18 to 24 inches. These attics are low, averaging 6 feet 6 inches high, with side walls ranging from 2 feet 6 inches to 4 feet in height. They have no fire-place, as a rule, a small window, often fixed, and they are generally unceiled, or, if any attempt has been made to ceil these rooms, it has been by some occupier, and is done by pasting up old sacks, or nailing up boards, and covering with paper. These rooms are always badly ventilated, very cold in winter, excessively hot in summer. This class of house is generally overcrowded. Such type is exemplified by the Wagon Row (32 houses), the Red Row and Light Pipe Row, in Springwell; the Middle Row and other houses at the Mount.

Nothing has yet been done to improve the wretched road at Douglas Terrace.

Certain improvements have been effected in the township during the year.

At the New Rows, New Washington, 32 ashclosets have been erected to replace as many privies, situated many (47—62) yards distant from the houses. Cemented yards have been provided for as many houses, and the old unsightly ashpits have been removed. The sewer has been continued as the ashclosets and yards are made, and each house connected with the sewer by its own drain, thus getting rid of many large, filthy, unsightly gullies, common to several houses, and generally stopped up, so that the sewage trickled over the ground for many yards along the street periodically.

Fully one-half of Springwell Village has been properly sewered, vastly improving the state of this place.

Further improvements in this township require to be carried out at an early date, viz., the sewering of the remainder of Springwell, the sewering of the Mount, and the completion of the ashclosets at the New Rows.

At Usworth Village a large number of the ashpit privies require conversion into ashclosets.

At The Mount several ashclosets have been erected to houses formerly not provided for, and 4 houses have been rebuilt, providing 4 good houses with good rooms each. More ashclosets require to be built here, and the Middle Row (8 houses) is so situated between the Front and Long Rows as to be an obstructive set of buildings. To properly improve the vicinity this row should be demolished, and on its site sanitary accommodation for the Front Row could be erected.

WASHINGTON.

My remarks with reference to a class of house in Usworth apply to many houses in Washington, such being the Old Row (36 houses), Washington, and many other houses of the same type scattered throughout the township.

New York especially requires mention. Here are 11 tenements, 9 of two rooms and 2 of one room each. The rooms are fair for old property, and the roof no more leaky than all tiled roofs are.

In 4 of the tenements there is no over-crowding, but in all the other tenements there is gross over-crowding. In one two-roomed tenement there are 15 people, 7 of whom are under 12 years of age. In 5 tenements, of two rooms each, there are 47 people or 4·7 per room, whilst in the 2 one-roomed tenements there are 6 and 7 people respectively. At different times promises have been given by the owners "that they hope at an early date to improve matters here," but up to the present nothing has been done to alleviate the gross over-crowding.

If one takes as a type the house in this district which has been closed by Magistrates' Order or voluntarily by the owners, then a large number of houses in this township, as well as in the neighbouring one of Usworth, are unfit for human habitation and should be closed.

The alterations to The Cottages are proceeding slowly. The rows are now properly sewered, but the footpaths have not yet been made. The Granary Row, Wood Row, Brandy Row, Engine Square, and Shop Houses have now been properly sewered and drained each house provided with its own gully.

The township is now pretty well sewered, though in some parts the old sewers will sooner or later require re-making.

Some parts still require sewering, such as Havannah Terrace, and the Raft Yard; the former, however, is about to be commenced, and will be finished by the time these sheets are in the printer's hands.

It is very necessary that the Private Streets Works Act be put in force in this township.

WITTON GILBERT.

The Bacterial Tanks for the eastern portion of Sacriston and for Daisy Hill are finished.

Several streets have been provided with properly made footpaths.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS

I can only repeat my remarks of former years.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

Are inspected at intervals, and when breaches of the Bye-laws are discovered they are remedied forthwith, the tendency to overcrowd being the most common fault.

UNHEALTHY DWELLINGS.

During the year action under the Housing of the Working Classes (1903) Act was taken in respect of 1 house (2 tenements) in the township of Lamesley, 1 house in Waldridge, and 7 tenements in the township of Chester-le-Street.

The houses in Lamesley were efficiently repaired, that in Waldridge closed, and those in Chester-le-Street closed by Magistrates' Order, and the owner now proposes to rebuild them.

Under the Housing of the Working Classes Act of 1890 two houses were dealt with in Chester le-Street and both were repaired so as to render them habitable.

Many houses in your district are of a very poor type, and are not houses in which people should be required to live. As these houses could be numbered by the score, the problem of how to render them healthy, unless with the cordial support of the owners, is a very difficult one indeed. In the very great majority of the houses in question I am sure a closing order could be procured from any bench of Magistrates, but having got that order, how far is the cause of better housing for the working man advanced?

The chief defaulting areas I have already enumerated, but many other isolated houses there are which are no better than many already closed as unfit for human habitation.

THE HOSPITAL.

During the year your Hospital has only admitted Smallpox. This state of affairs has caused a good deal of inconvenience, and a good deal of irritation has been expressed by those who wished, but were unable, to have their sick children treated in the Hospital.

During the year 56 patients were admitted, as compared with 133 last year and 104 during the previous year. All were admitted as suffering from Smallpox, and in all cases save one was the diagnosis correct, the one case being Chickenpox.

The average number of days resident for those who recovered was 31·03 days, as compared with 30 days last year.

The average number of patients daily resident for the year has been 5·25, as compared with 17·41 last year.

	Average Number of Patients Daily Resident
First Quarter	4·62
Second ,,	9·57
Third ,,	2·58
Fourth ,,	4·26

In addition to the 55 patients suffering from Smallpox, one suffering from Chickenpox was treated, and 12 persons who were resident in Smallpox infected houses were taken to the Hospital and attended to until their parents or children were able to be discharged. All the cases were revaccinated on admission, and though in some cases practically occupying the same bed, none of those 12 people took Smallpox. Why?

During the year one patient, an unvaccinated child, died from confluent Smallpox, and one vaccinated adult died during a very mild attack of Smallpox from Disease of the Heart and Kidneys.

The death-rate of your Hospital was therefore 3·57 per cent. of the admissions, as compared with 4·8 per cent. last year. This, I think, is fairly satisfactory, and is a great improvement on the four previous years.

The remaining 54 patients recovered, and on the 31st December your Hospital was empty.

The following table gives the number of patients admitted into your Hospital since July, 1895, and the number of deaths: —

Year.	No. of Patients admitted.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to admissions
1895	37	0	0·00
1896	121	3	2·48
1897	53	2	3·77
1898	104	3	2·88
1899	136	10	7·35
1900	116	4	3·44
1901	115	8	6·97
1902	104	8	7·69
1903	133	6	4·51
1904	56	2	3·57
Total	975	46	4·71

The negotiations with the neighbouring Councils of Houghton-le-Spring and Hetton-le-Hole have broken down with respect to building a joint hospital for the treatment of Smallpox, and your Council has resolved to erect a hospital exclusively for your own cases.

Land has been leased from Lord Durham in a field between Folly House and New York, and to the East of the North Road across the Black Fell. The site is a very good one. There are only 31 or 32 houses within the half-mile radius, and 5 or 6 within the quarter-mile radius. It is quite unlikely that houses will ever be built within the half-mile radius. Plans are now being prepared, and it is hoped that the building will be ready to receive patients by Christmas of 1905.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

I have inspected the majority of workshops within your District during the year and found them complying with the Act of Parliament.

The Home Office has issued a table requiring definite information respecting a host of items in the administration of the Act, and I here apologize to the Home Office for not completing their table. I however do not possess the facts in sufficient detail to be trustworthy. The table did not reach me till December, but next year I shall be able to complete the table accurately.

Some of the Bakehouses do not comply with the Act. Up to now these Bakehouses have not been pressed, but I am afraid it will be necessary to require their compliance in the future. In some cases the walls of the bakeshop are papered instead of being painted and varnished or limewashed, in other cases there are sleeping rooms on the same floor as the bakehouse and not entirely cut off from the bakehouse by a partition. Again workplaces have not been carefully inspected, really due to the want of time. To inspect workplaces means a great addition to the work already in hand, because workplaces include Barbers' Shops, Hotel Kitchens, Brickyards, Grocers' Shops provided there is overtime worked in the making up of goods ready to hand over the counter, and such like.

TABLE XVI.
CASES OF SMALLPOX DURING 1904.

No	Date of Notification.	Date of Notification received.	Date of Removal to Hospital.	Initials.	Age	Sex.	Residence	No. of Cicatrices of Vaccination.	Character of Eruption.	Gravity.	No. of persons infected in same house.	Cases infected.	Other houses infected.	Termination.	Source.
1	1904. 21st Jan.	21st Jan.	21st Jan.	J. C.	30	M	Birtley	2	Semi-discrete	Moderately Severe	None	... ...	None	Recovery	Not traced definitely
2	18th Feb.	19th Feb.	19th Feb.	J. T.	22	M	Chowdene	3	Discrete	Mild	,,	... ...	,,	,,	,,
3	17th ,,	17th ,,	17th ,,	W. F.	23	M	Birtley	5	,,	,,	2	No. 6 and 7	,,	,,	,,
4	22nd ,,	23rd ,,	12th ,,	Mrs. R.	36	F	Pelton Fell	2	,,	,,	None	... ...	,,	,,	,,
5	,, ,,	22nd ,,	22nd ,,	G. W. W.	12	M	Springwell	0	Face-confluent	Severe	3	Nos. 8, 9, and 10	,,	,,	,,
6	26th ,,	26th ,,	26th ,,	Mrs. F.	21	F	Birtley	4	Discrete	Very Mild	None	... ...	,,	,,	No. 3
7	27th ,,	27th ,,	27th ,,	J. F.	7 wks	F	,,	0*	,,	Mild	,,	... ...	,,	,,	,,
8	4th Mar.	4th Mar.	5th Mar.	G. W.	36	M	Springwell	2	,,	Severe	,,	... ...	,,	,,	No. 5
9	5th ,,	5th ,,	,, ,,	J. W.	4	M	,,	4	,,	Very Mild	,,	... ...	,,	,,	,,
10	7th ,,	7th ,,	7th ,,	E. W.	34	F	,,	0	,,	Moderately Severe	,,	... ...	,,	,,	,,
11	16th ,,	16th ,,	16th ,,	C. C.	8	M	Chowdene	0	Semi-confluent	Severe	,,	... ...	,,	,,	Not traced
12	24th ,,	24th ,,	24th ,,	M. O.	29	F	Usworth Village	1	Discrete	Mild	,,	... ...	,,	,,	Contact with case at Felling
13	26th ,,	27th ,,	27th ,,	I. M.	7	F	Usworth Colliery	0	Confluent	Severe	,,	... ...	1 (doubtful)	Fatal	Not traced
14	31st ,,	2nd Apr.	3rd Apr.	M. S.	49	F	Grange Villa	4	Semi-confluent	,,	1	No. 17	2 (Nos. 16 and 20)	Recovery	,,
15	3rd Apr.	3rd ,,	,, ,,	J. N.	18	M	Pelton Fell	4	Discrete	Mild	2	Nos. 18 and 21	None	,,	,,
16	14th ,,	14th ,,	14th ,,	S. M.	20	M	Grange Villa	3	,,	,,	1	No. 23	,,	,,	No. 14
17	15th ,,	15th ,,	16th ,,	Ph. S.	16	F	,,	3	,,	Very Mild	None	... ...	,,	,,	,,
18	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	W. N.	43	M	Pelton Fell	1	,,	Severe	,,	... ...	,,	,,	No. 15
19	16th ,,	16th ,,	17th ,,	S. T.	26	F	Team Colliery	3	,,	,,	,,	... ...	,,	,,	Not traced
20	17th ,,	17th ,,	,, ,,	A. O.	23	M	Grange Villa	3	,,	Mild	,,	... ...	,,	,,	No. 14
21	,, ,,	,, ,,	18th ,,	E. N.	14	F	Pelton Fell	2	,,	,,	,,	... ...	,,	,,	No. 15
22	25th ,,	25th ,,	25th ,,	R. J. F.	32	M	Birtley	3	,,	,,	,,	... ...	,,	,,	Contact with case at Wardley
23	,, ,,	26th ,,	26th ,,	S. M.	12	M	Grange Villa	3	,,	,,	1	No. 26	,,	,,	No. 16
24	26th ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	C. P.	42	M	Chowdene	3	,,	Severe	None	... ...	,,	,,	Not traced
25	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	J. M.	29	M	Usworth Colliery	3	,,	Mild	,,	... ...	,,	,,	Attended funeral, assisted to carry coffin No. 13, April 4th
26	5th May	6th May	6th May	M. M.	16	M	Grange Villa	4	,,	,,	,,	... ...	,,	,,	No. 23
27	18th ,,	18th ,,	18th ,,	J. R.	42	M	Pelton	2	,,	,,	,,	... ...	,,	,,	Undetected case in Pelton
28	20th ,,	21st ,,	21st ,,	H. H.	8	F	Grange Villa	0	Confluent	Very Severe	,,	... ...	,,	,,	,, ,, } brother's house, Grange Villa
29	22nd ,,	22nd ,,	22nd ,,	G. H.	16	M	,,	0	,,	,,	,,	... ...	,,	,,	,, ,,
30	27th ,,	27th ,,	27th ,,	S. Mc.	36	M	Pelton	0	Semi-confluent	Moderately Severe	None	... ...	,,	,,	,, ,, Pelton Village
31	29th ,,	30th ,,	30th ,,	D. R.	35	F	Grange Villa	4	Discrete	Mild	3	Nos. 34, 35 and 36	,,	,,	,, ,, Grange Villa
32	7th June	7th June	7th June	H. P.	30	M	Pelton	2	,,	,,	None	... ...	,,	,,	,, ,, same house, Pelton Village
33	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	T. P.	26	M	,,	3	,,	,,	,,	... ...	,,	,,	,, ,, ,, ,,
34	10th ,,	10th ,,	10th ,,	D. R.	30	M	Grange Villa	2	,,	,,	,,	... ...	,,	,,	Case 31
35	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	H. M.	20	F	,,	2	,,	Very Mild	,,	... ...	,,	,,	,,
36	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	T. R.	7	M	,,	2	,,	,,	,,	... ...	,,	,,	,,
37	11th ,,	11th ,,	11th ,,	L. C.	18	F	Isolation Hospital	2	,,	,,	,,	... ...	,,	,,	Patients in Isolation Hospital
38	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	J. S.	29	M	Pelton	2	,,	Mild	,,	... ...	,,	,,	Undetected case in Pelton, which infected Nos. 30, 32, 33, 38
39	14th ,,	15th ,,	15th ,,	L. B.	10	M	Grange Villa	0	Confluent	Severe	1	No. 42	,,	,,	Case 31
40	24th ,,	25th ,,	25th ,,	M. W.	2	F	Portobello	1	Discrete	Very Mild	None	... ...	,,	,,	Probably infected furniture
41	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	P. W.	5	M	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	... ...	,,	,,	,, ,,
42	25th ,,	,, ,,	26th ,,	J. B.	30	M	Grange Villa	4	,,	Mild	,,	... ...	,,	,,	No. 39
43	29th ,,	29th ,,	29th ,,	F. G.	7	F	Birtley	0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	,,	,,	Case of Chicken Pox
44	3rd July	3rd July	3rd July	J. L.	52	M	Grange Villa	2	Discrete	Mild	None	... ...	,,	,,	Previous cases in Village
45	13th ,,	13th ,,	13th ,,	W. H.	39	M	Chester-le-Street	3	,,	,,	,,	... ...	,,	,,	Not traced definitely
46	24th Oct.	25th Oct.	25th Oct.	M. L.	40	F	Team Colliery	4	,,	Moderately Severe	1	No. 51	,,	,,	,, ,,
47	25th ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	R. C.	30	M	Eighton Banks	0	Semi-confluent	,,	1	No. 49	,,	,,	Most probably Gateshead
48	28th ,,	29th ,,	28th ,,	L. McM.	26	F	Springwell	2	Discrete	Mild	1	Nos. 50 and 52	1	,,	,, ,,
49	7th Nov.	7th Nov.	7th Nov.	M. D.	2	F	Eighton Banks	0	Confluent	Very Severe	None	... ...	None	,,	No. 47
50	11th ,,	12th ,,	12th ,,	G. McM.	22	M	Springwell	2	Discrete	Mild	,,	... ...	,,	,,	No. 48
51	12th ,,	14th ,,	14th ,,	M. L.	19	F	Low Fell	0	Confluent	Severe	,,	... ...	,,	,,	
52	13th ,,	13th ,,	13th ,,	J. L.	42	M	Team Colliery	4	Discrete	Very Mild	,,	No. 56	1	Fatal	No. 46
53	14th ,,	14th ,,	14th ,,	A. B.	25	F	Springwell	4	,,	,,	,,	... ...	None	Recovery	No. 48
54	15th ,,	15th ,,	15th ,,	C. T.	12	M	Chester-le-Street	2	,,	,,	,,	... ...	,,	,,	Not traced
55	20th ,,	20th ,,	20th ,,	J. M.	28	M	Chester-le-Street	2	,,	Mild	,,	... ...	,,	,,	In contact with infected clothes
56	28tb ,,	29th ,,	29th ,,	W. O.	38	M	Team Colliery	4	,,	,,	,,	... ...	,,	,,	No. 52

* Vaccinated 17th February, 10 days before rash appeared.

TABLE XV.

CASES OF ENTERIC FEVER DURING 1904.

No.	Date of Notification	Name	Age.	Sex	Locality	Probable Cause.	Probable Connection between one case and any other.	Probable Connection between the cause of one case and any other.	Water Supply Source.	Drainage.	Method of Excrement Disposal.	Manner in which Scavenging is performed.	Remarks.	Termination	No.
1	1904. 1st Jan.	W. H.	12	M	New Washington	Previous case in house	...	...	Colliery Shaft	Imperfect	Privy-ashpit	Fair	...	Recovery	1
2	8th ,,	L. H.	21	F	,,	,,	Case 1	...	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	2
3	31st ,,	H. W.	19	M	West Pelton	Unascertainable	None	None	Upland	Sewer & gully	,,	,,	...	,,	3
4	5th Feb.	W. S.	10	M	Kibblesworth	,,	,,	Case 5	Deep Well	,,	,,	,,	...	Fatal	4
5	,, ,,	T. A.	51	M	,,	,,	,,	,, 4	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	Recovery	5
6	15th Mar.	J. C.	35	M	Perkinsville	,,	,,	None	Upland	Open Channels	Ashcloset	,,	...	,,	6
7	31st ,,	M. C.	11	F	Birtley	,,	,,	,,	,,	Sewer & gully	Ashpit-privy	Well	More than doubtful	,,	7
8	20th Apr.	L. S.	4	F	Stoney Lane	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	Fatal	8
9	26th ,,	P. L.	7	M	Usworth Colliery	,,	,,	,,	Deep Well	,,	Ashcloset	Fair	...	Recovery	9
10	12th May	W. C.	3	M	,, Station	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Privy-ashpit	,,	...	,,	10
11	15th ,,	J. D.	21	M	Birtley	,,	,,	,,	Upland	,,	,,	Well	...	Fatal	11
12	28th ,,	T. S.	38	M	New Washington	,,	,,	,,	Deep Well	,,	Ashcloset	Fair	...	Recovery	12
13	,, ,,	F. M.	6	M	Washington Station	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Ashpit-privy	,,	...	,,	13
14	17th June	F. K.	17	M	Pitt Hill	,,	,,	,,	Upland	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	14
15	21st ,,	T. R.	20	M	New Lambton	,,	,,	,,	Deep Well	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	15
16	23rd ,,	M. C.	5	F	Pelton	,,	,,	,,	Upland	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	16
17	21st July	R. Mc.	9	M	Usworth Colliery	,,	,,	,,	Deep Well	,,	Ashcloset	,,	...	,,	17
18	6th Aug.	J. G.	6	M	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	Fatal	18
19	11th ,,	J. C.	21	M	Fatfield	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	Recovery	19
20	13th ,,	W. A.	35	M	Sacriston	,,	,,	,,	Upland	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	20
21	23rd ,,	E. H.	11	F	Birtley	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	21
22	26th ,,	E. G.	12	F	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	22
23	28th ,,	S. A.	8	F	Sacriston	Previous case in house	Case 20	Case 20	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	23
24	31st ,,	H. P.	20	F	Waldridge	Unascertainable	None	None	,,	Open Channel	Privy-ashpit	,,	...	,,	24
25	24th Sept.	H. G.	10	F	Usworth Colliery	,,	,,	,,	Deep Well	Sewer & gully	Ashcloset	,,	...	,,	25
26	29th ,,	E. P.	46	F	New Lambton	Infected Ashcloset	,,	Case 27	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	26
27	,, ,,	H. P.	20	M	,,	,,	,,	,, 26	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	27
28	3rd Oct.	D. S.	17	F	Pattinson Town	Unascertainable	,,	None	,,	,,	Privy-ashpit	,,	...	Fatal	28
29	7th ,,	T. A.	19	M	Witton Gilbert	Imported	,,	,,	Upland	,,	,,	,,	Isolated house	Recovery	29
30	,, ,,	T. L.	10	M	Bewick Main	Unascertainable	,,	Case 31	Deep Well	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	30
31	,, ,,	H. P.	11	M	,,	,,	,,	,, 30	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	31
32	8th ,,	R. W.	24	M	Sacriston	,,	,,	None	Upland	,,	Ashcloset	,,	...	,,	32
33	,, ,,	H. W.	19	F	New Lambton	Infected Ashcloset	,,	Cases 26 and 27	Deep Well	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	33
34	13th ,,	R. S.	18	M	Witton Gilbert	Unascertainable	,,	None	Upland	,,	Privy-ashpit	,,	...	,,	34
35	14th ,,	E. H.	47	F	Grange Villa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ultimately recognised as Enteritis	,,	35
36	18th ,,	H. G.	3	M	,,	Unascertainable	None	None	Upland	Sewer & gully	Privy-ashpit	Fair	...	,,	36
37	19th ,,	M. S.	31	M	Chowdene	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	37
38	20th ,,	S. W.	13	M	Grange Villa	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Very doubtful	,,	38
39	22nd ,,	M. W.	3	F	No Place	,,	...	...	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	39
40	,, ,,	J. H.	27	M	Chester-le-Street	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	Probably case of Tubercle	Continues ill	40
41	28th ,,	H. A.	18	M	Fatfield	,,	None	None	Deep Well	Sewer & gully	Ashcloset	Fair	...	Recovery	41
42	31st ,,	M. W.	7	F	No Place	Previous case in house	Case 39	Case 39	Upland	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	42
43	4th Nov	A. W.	9	F	,,	,, ,,	Case 39	Cases 39 and 42	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	43
44	10th ,,	J. C.	10	M	Fatfield	Unascertainable	None	None	Deep Well	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	44
45	12th ,,	S. H.	42	F	Ouston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not Enteric	,,	45
46	27th ,,	C. L.	3	F	No Place	...	Cases 42 and 43	Cases 42 and 43	Upland	Sewer & gully	Ashcloset	Fair	...	,,	46
47	,, ,,	M. W.	10	F	,,	Previous case in house	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	47
48	28th ,,	M. W.	9	F	Sacriston	Unascertainable	None	None	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	48
49	29th ,,	W. B.	53	M	Pelton Fell	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Ashpit-privy	,,	...	,,	49
50	8th Dec.	C. A.	27	M	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	50
51	9th ,,	M. D.	26	M	Washington Station	,,	,,	,,	Deep Well	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	51
52*	12th ,,	M. W.	50	F	West Pelton	,,	,,	,,	Upland	Open Channel	,,	,,	Case of Enteritis	,,	52

* In this Table all the cases notified as Enteric are given. In Table VIII the 4 cases which ultimately were recognised to be Not Enteric are omitted.

NUMBER OF HOUSES BUILT AND OCCUPIED DURING 1904.

AS SUPPLIED BY THE SURVEYOR.*

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Houses.	No. of Tenements	TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Houses	No. of Tenements.
Barmston	...	...	Lumley, Great	...	...
Biddick, South	...	...	Lumley, Little	...	...
Birtley	...	...	Ouston		...
Burnmoor	...	...	Pelton	...	...
Chester-le-Street	...	...	Plawsworth	...	...
Cocken	...	...	Urpeth	...	...
Edmondsley	...	...	Usworth	...	...
Harraton	...	...	Waldridge	...	...
Lambton	..	...	Washington	...	...
Lamesley	...	...	Witton Gilbert	...	...
	...	...	Total	...	...

* Information asked for not supplied.

TABLE XIV.

POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS IN THE DISTRICT.

Estimated to the middle of the Year 1904.

TOWNSHIPS.	1901.			1903.	1904.			
	Number of Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Average per House.	Estimated Population.	Number of Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Increase.	Decrease.
							As compared with 1903	
Barmston	127	588	4·63	588	127	588	...	...
Biddick, South	11	38	3·52	42	12	42	...	..
Birtley	1083	5373	4·96	5917	1323	6548	631	...
Burnmoor	292	1149	4·95	1149	292	1149	...	...
Chester-le-Street ..	2329	11753	4·95	12693	2603	12884	191	...
Cocken	20	100	5·00	115	23	115	...	...
Edmondsley	500	2521	5·04	2534	502	2534	...	...
Harraton	542	2788	5·14	2803	553	2844	41	...
Lambton...	31	151	4·87	151	31	151	...	...
Lamesley	1074	5341	4·97	5185	1118	5556	71	...
Lumley, Great	439	2004	4·56	2001	439	2001	...	...
Lumley, Little	96	562	5·85	638	110	643	5	...
Ouston	153	963	6·29	1019	164	1031	12	...
Pelton	1145	5504	4·80	6488	1420	6816	328	...
Plawsworth	270	1246	4·61	1246	273	1246	...	...
Urpeth	523	2613	5·00	2878	615	3075	197	...
Usworth	1132	6195	5·47	6511	1245	6811	300	...
Waldridge	292	1491	5·10	1491	292	1491	...	...
Washington	897	4559	5·08	4914	1004	5100	186	...
Witton Gilbert	1053	5300	4·89	5506	1153	5638	132	...
Totals	12009	60542	5·04	64472	13399	66566	2094	...

TABLE XIII.

HOSPITAL STATISTICS FOR 1904.

	Number Admitted.					Number Discharged.					Number of Deaths.					Number resident on last day of each month.					Percentage of Admissions to Notifications.					
	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.		
1903. December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1904. January ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	12	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...
May... ...	6	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...
June ...	12*	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...
July ...	2	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...
August ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	8	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...	56	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...

* 1 case of Chicken-pox.

TABLE XII

Birth Rate, General Death Rate, Zymotic Death Rate, Diarrhœal Death Rate, and Infantile Death Rate in each Township during 1904.

TOWNSHIP.	Birth Rate per 1000.	General Death Rate per 1000.	Zymotic Death Rate per 1000.	Diarrhœal Death Rate per 1000.	Infantile Death Rate per 1000 born.
Barmston	12·51	32·31	5·10	1·70	110
Biddick, South	23·81	...	...	..	..
Birtley	39·40	22·29	5·19	1·52	201
Burnmoor	28·27	15·17	1·38	...	146
Chester-le-Street	38·57	16·92	2·17	1·31	165
Cocken	26·08	8·69	...	...	333
Edmondsley	43·01	19·33	3·15	2·76	248
Harraton	31·64	16·87	2·11	0·35	200
Lambton	26·49	13·24	...	...	250
Lamesley	32·93	16·01	1·62	0·90	185
Lumley, Great	36·92	26·94	7·48	2·98	189
Lumley, Little	40·42	18·66	4·66	...	307
Ouston	28·12	17·45	2·91	0·97	172
Pelton	50·47	21·42	3·37	1·61	194
Plawsworth	40·12	21·66	4·81	1·60	160
Urpeth	38·69	13·98	2·60	0·97	168
Usworth	40·96	16·29	1·76	1·17	175
Waldridge	33·56	15·43	1·34	...	120
Washington	42·55	19·21	2·55	1·56	188
Witton Gilbert	33·52	19·68	5·32	3·37	243

TABLE XI.

ERYSIPELAS IN 1904.

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LOCALITIES AND MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

LOCALITIES (Townships)	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL.
Barmston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Biddick, South ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birtley	2	..	1	...	6	1	2	...	...	1	...	5	21
Burnmoor	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chester-le-Street ...	2	1	1	..	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	9
Cocken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edmondsley	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Harraton	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4
Lambton	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...
Lamesley	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lumley, Great ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lumley, Little ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Ouston	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Pelton...	1	3	4	1	1	1	2	2	2	...	1	2	23
Plawsworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urpeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Usworth	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	7
Waldridge	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Washington	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	..	1	1	2	11
Witton Gilbert ...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Dame Margaret's Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earl's House Industrial School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isolation Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workhouse	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	10	7	9	4	15	7	6	8	3	3	6	13	91

TABLE X.

PUERPERAL FEVER IN 1904.

Classified According to Localities and Months of the Year.

Localities (Townships).	Jan	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Barmston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biddick, South	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birtley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burnmoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chester-le-Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edmondsley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harraton	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lambton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lamesley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lumley, Great	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lumley, Little	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ouston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pelton	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4
Plawsworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urpeth	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Usworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waldridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Witton Gilbert	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dame Margaret's Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earl's House Industrial School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	7

TABLE IX.

DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP IN 1904.

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LOCALITIES AND MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

LOCALITIES (Townships).	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL.
Barmston	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Biddick, South	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Birtley	2	..	2	2	1	4	2	3	1	3	8	3	31
Burnmoor	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1
Chester-le-Street	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	4	11
Cocken	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edmondsley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	1
Harraton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
Lambton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Lamesley	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Lumley, Great	2	6	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21
Lumley, Little	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ouston	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pelton	3	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	12
Plawsworth	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6
Urpeth	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	9
Usworth	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Waldridge	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1
Washington	...	..	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	1	8
Witton Gilbert	4	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	4	2	3	1	18
Dame Margaret's Home	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earl's House Industrial School	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	20	9	15	14	7	7	6	7	6	7	19	13	130

TABLE VIII.

TYPHOID (ENTERIC) & CONTINUED FEVER IN 1904.

Classified According to Localities and Months of the Year.

Localities (Townships).	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Barmston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Biddick, South ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birtley	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4
Burnmoor	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	4
Chester-le-Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edmondsley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harraton	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	4
Lambton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lamesley	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	5
Lumley, Great ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lumley, Little ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ouston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pelton	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	5
Plawsworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urpeth	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	1	9
Usworth	2	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	8
Waldridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Washington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Witton Gilbert ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	6
Dame Margaret's Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earl's House Industrial School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isolation Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	3	2	2	2	4	3	1	7	3	13	7	1	48

TABLE VII.

SCARLET FEVER IN 1904.

Classified According to Localities and Months of the Year.

Localities.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Barmston	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biddick, South ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Birtley	...	4	8	3	9	8	6	11	10	12	4	7	82
Burnmoor	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	6
Chester-le-Street ...	6	7	1	2	...	5	7	1	...	8	10	6	53
Cocken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edmondsley	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	2	...	1	5	3	16
Harraton	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	7
Lambton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lamesley	3	15	21	5	6	2	5	3	2	...	...	...	62
Lumley, Great ...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	8
Lumley, Little ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ouston	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	12
Pelton	8	3	9	13	14	9	5	7	8	3	5	12	96
Plawsworth	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	6
Urpeth	3	3	2	2	...	...	1	3	..	3	6	2	25
Usworth	5	5	3	1	2	...	4	...	1	2	1	...	24
Waldridge	4	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Washington	2	2	2	...	2	1	1	1	2	4	...	...	17
Witton Gilbert ...	3	10	8	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	29
Dame Margaret's Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
Earl's House Industrial School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Isolation Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workhouse	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
Totals	36	54	64	33	40	29	34	32	28	38	36	34	458

TABLE VI

SMALLPOX IN 1904.

Classified According to Localities and Months of the Year.

Localities.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Barmston ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biddick, South ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birtley ...	1	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Burnmoor ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chester-le-Street ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	6
Cocken ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Edmondsley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Harraton ...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lambton ...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lamesley ...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	10
Lumley, Great ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Lumley, Little ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ouston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Pelton...	...	1	1	4	6	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	21
Plawsworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urpeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Usworth	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	2	..	10
Waldridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Witton Gilbert ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Dame Margaret's Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Earl's House Industrial School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Isolation Hospital ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	1
Workhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1	6	7	11	6	11	2	...	...	3	8	...	55

TABLE V.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS DURING 1904.

Classified According to Ages and Localities.

Localities.	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 year and under 2 years.	2 years and under 3 years.	3 years and under 4 years.	4 years and under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Percentage of uncertified to all deaths.
Barmston	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Biddick, South ...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Birtley	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Burnmoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chester-le-Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocken	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Edmondsley	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Harraton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lambton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lamesley	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Lumley, Great ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lumley, Little ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Ouston	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Pelton...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2·05
Plawsworth	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3·70
Urpeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Usworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waldridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Washington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Witton Gilbert ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dame Margaret's Home	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Earl's House Industrial School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isolation Hospital ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Workhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	0·32

TABLE IV.

CHESTER-LE-STREET RURAL DISTRICT.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1904.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in Whole District at subjoined Ages.							Deaths in Localities at all Ages.—(Townships).																				Public Institutions.			
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Barmston.	Biddick, South.	Birtley.	Burnmoor.	Chester-le-Street.	Cocken.	Edmondsley.	Harraton.	Lambton.	Lamesley.	Lumley, Great.	Lumley, Little.	Ouston.	Pelton.	Plawsworth.	Urpeth.	Usworth.	Waldridge.	Washington.	Witton Gilbert.	Dame Margaret's Home.	Earl's House Industrial School.	Isolation Hospital.	Workhouse.
Smallpox	2	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Measles	15	2	12	1	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	14	2	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	..	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	37	21	15	1	...	..	...	...	...	5	1	5	...	1	3	...	2	6	3	2	3	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup...	29	...	21	8	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	2	3	1	...	2	7	...	...	...	...
Croup		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever: Typhus	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever: Enteric	6	...	1	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Fever: Other Continued	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	9	...	...	1	...	6	2	...	...	..	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	..	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	101	68	23	1	...	4	5	1	...	10	...	17	...	7	1	...	5	6	...	1	11	4	3	8	...	8	19	...	...	...	1
Enteritis	32	24	5	...	...	1	2	2	...	4	...	8	...	1	1	...	4	1	...	...	4	..	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Fever	3	...	..	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Septic Diseases	8	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	59	2	2	2	13	39	1	...	...	8	1	19	...	...	3	...	3	5	...	...	6	2	1	2	2	4	3	...	...	...	5
Other Tubercular Diseases	74	28	25	10	5	5	1	...	...	8	...	12	...	4	3	...	2	5	1	...	12	5	2	4	1	6	9	...	...	...	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease	45	...	...	1	...	26	18	1	...	1	3	10	...	2	1	...	3	2	1	1	4	3	2	4	...	3	4	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	63	24	10	...	...	7	22	1	...	11	2	6	...	2	3	1	6	3	...	...	6	...	1	8	3	6	4	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	133	50	35	9	2	23	14	2	...	13	1	20	...	6	5	...	7	2	...	3	19	5	6	18	1	12	13	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	16	2	5	5	...	3	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	1	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism Cirrhosis of Liver	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	..	...	...	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	77	77	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	10	2	12	...	2	3	...	1	1	1	1	13	2	4	8	1	8	4	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	5	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...
Heart Diseases	72	...	...	2	4	43	23	...	...	8	2	19	...	1	1	...	8	6	...	...	11	2	...	5	...	2	7	..	...	...	5
Accidents	33	1	4	4	6	15	3	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	3	1	3	2	...	1	3	...	...	6	...	5	4	...	...	...	...
Suicides	8	...	...	..	1	4	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Urinary System	17	...	4	...	..	7	6	...	...	3	...	1	...	3	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Apoplexy	50	1	...	...	1	16	32	..	...	6	...	13	...	3	1	...	3	3	...	1	5	...	3	4	1	3	4	...	...	...	7
Marasmus	40	36	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	1	1	...	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	...	10	3	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	19	9	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	1	1	...	5	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
All other causes	262	148	10	7	7	33	57	6	...	27	5	46	1	14	9	...	22	7	6	4	30	2	13	24	9	20	17	...	...	...	4
All causes	1237	496	191	63	45	249	193	19	...	146	22	218	1	49	48	2	89	54	12	18	146	27	43	111	23	98	111	...	...	2	30

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)4.

GES. (TOWNSHIPS).									PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.			
Lumley, Little.	Ouston	Pelton.	Plawsworth	Urpeth.	Usworth.	Waldridge.	Washington.	Witton Gilbert.	Dame Margaret's Home.	Earl's House Industrial School.	Isolation Hospital.	Workhouse.
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...

TABLE III.

CHESTER-LE-STREET RURAL DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1904.

Notifiable Diseases.	Cases notified in Whole District.							Total Cases notified in each Locality (Townships).																				Public Institutions.				Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality (Townships).																				Public Institutions.			
		At Ages—Years.																																																					
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 & upwards.	Barmston.	Biddick, South.	Birtley.	Burnmoor.	Chester-le-Street.	Cocken.	Edmondsley.	Harraton.	Lambton.	Lamesley.	Lumley, Great.	Lumley, Little.	Ouston.	Pelton.	Plawsworth	Urpeth.	Usworth.	Waldridge.	Washington.	Witton Gilbert.	Dame Margaret's Home.	Earl's House Industrial School	Isolation Hospital.	Workhouse.	Barmston.	Biddick, South.	Birtley.	Burnmoor.	Chester-le-Street.	Cocken.	Edmondsley.	Harraton.	Lambton.	Lamesley.	Lumley, Great.	Lumley, Little.	Ouston.	Pelton.	Plawsworth.	Urpeth.	Usworth.	Waldridge.	Washington.	Witton Gilbert.	Dame Margaret's Home.	Earl's House Industrial School.	Isolation Hospital.	Workhouse.
Small-pox	55	1	4	9	13	28	...	...	...	7	...	6	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	21	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8*	...	6	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	21	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	127	1	50	59	8	9	...	1	...	28	1	11	...	1	...	...	2	21	5	1	12	6	9	2	1	8	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Membranous Croup	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	91	2	9	10	7	57	6	1	...	21	1	9	...	2	4	...	2	...	...	2	23	...	2	7	1	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	458	9	183	244	11	11	...	...	...	82	6	53	...	16	7	...	62	8	2	12	96	6	25	24	9	17	29	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	48	...	5	20	13	10	...	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	1	5	...	9	8	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	7	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	789	14	253	342	53	121	6	3	...	145	12	79	...	19	16	...	81	29	7	17	161	12	46	51	12	36	58	...	...	1	4	...	...	8	...	6	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	21	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

* Includes one case of Chicken-pox. Hospital is situated in the Township of Chester-le-Street.

55 cases of Smallpox were notified, and one case not notified, but suspected to be Smallpox, was admitted to Hospital : hence 55 cases of Smallpox notified and 56 cases treated in Hospital.

RAL DIS

ring the Year

ic Institutions.				
Earl's House Industrial School	Isolation Hospital.	Workhouse	Barmston	Biddick, South
...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	..
...	...	..	...	..
...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	..
...	1	4	...	..

situated in the Town

ospital ; hence 55 cas

TABLE II—continued.

CHESTER-LE-STREET RURAL DISTRICT.

Names of Localities. Townships	LUMLEY, GREAT.				LUMLEY, LITTLE.				OUSTON.				PELTON.				PLAWSWORTH.			
Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 year.
	a.	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*
1894 ...	1930	74	36	13	560	20	6	2	960	16	24	4	4450	203	100	36	1060	47	21	10
1895 ...	1927	...	...	...	557	...	...	...	966	...	...	...	4756	...	...	...	1136	...	...	...
1896 ...	1832	82	40	19	557	26	6	3	946	27	15	5	4833	208	75	33	1049	47	23	15
1897 ...	2015	66	25	4	557	20	6	2	972	24	9	3	5170	194	70	24	1172	39	22	6
1898 ...	2028	75	42	25	546	18	11	6	985	28	19	8	5247	232	97	42	1331	49	17	4
1899 ...	2064	90	51	19	562	18	9	...	991	28	15	4	5247	241	92	35	1382	43	33	17
1900 ...	2064	72	33	11	562	18	5	1	991	28	16	4	5247	243	110	46	1382	56	30	16
1901 ...	2004	85	43	11	562	26	9	3	963	22	11	3	5504	227	122	51	1246	61	31	15
1902 ..	2004	63	32	6	644	28	9	5	1019	34	15	4	6104	252	125	38	1246	52	22	8
1903 ...	2004	83	40	11	638	18	7	1	1019	28	17	4	6488	289	136	60	1246	50	20	8
Averages of Years 1894-1903		76	38	13		21	7	2		26	16	4		232	103	40		49	25	11
1904 ...	2004	74	54	14	643	26	12	8	1031	29	18	5	6816	344	146	67	1246	50	27	8

Names of Localities. Townships	URPETH.				USWORTH				WALDRIDGE.				WASHINGTON.				WITTON GILBERT.			
Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year
	a.	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*
1894 ...	2300	70	43	14	4500	246	110	51	1970	70	35	10	3450	149	101	36	4410	173	89	35
1895 ...	2470	...	...	...	4785	...	...	...	1972	...	...	...	4184	...	...	...	4548	...	...	..
1896 ...	2704	69	34	12	4832	219	119	34	1533	54	24	10	4223	160	63	27	4587	183	83	34
1897 ...	2795	95	37	14	5138	236	108	41	1533	59	23	7	4389	171	77	29	4622	187	68	22
1898 ...	2853	104	46	20	5175	231	102	53	1533	59	25	15	4577	186	76	30	4622	175	114	46
1899 ...	2921	85	58	21	5222	248	100	35	1543	62	26	8	4920	178	74	32	4627	169	92	35
1900 ...	2990	107	51	22	5660	226	135	44	1543	67	29	17	5036	178	98	46	4757	192	96	41
1901 ...	2613	92	52	20	6195	267	97	33	1491	53	27	9	4559	205	94	30	5300	225	109	37
1902 ..	2718	123	40	13	6238	258	109	39	1491	52	29	6	4813	203	102	32	5398	196	79	24
1903 ...	2878	106	45	18	6511	271	106	37	1491	55	32	12	4914	195	103	31	5506	237	111	45
Averages of Years 1894-1903		94	45	17		245	109	41		59	28	10		180	87	32		193	93	35
1904 ...	3075	119	43	20	6811	279	111	49	1491	50	25	6	5100	217	98	41	5638	189	111	46

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TH		WALDRIDGE				WASHINGTON				WITTON GILBERT			
Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 year.
c.	d.	a	b.	c	d.	a.	b.	c.	a.	a.	b.	c.	d.
110	51	1970	70	35	10	3450	149	101	36	4410	173	89	35
...	...	1972	...	...	...	4184	...	...	...	4548	..	..	
119	34	1533	54	24	10	4223	160	63	27	4587	183	83	34
108	41	1533	59	23	7	4389	171	77	29	4622	187	68	22
102	53	1533	59	25	15	4577	186	76	30	4622	175	114	46
100	35	1543	62	26	8	4920	178	74	32	4627	169	92	35
135	14	1543	67	29	17	5036	178	98	46	4757	192	96	41
97	33	1491	53	27	9	4559	205	94	30	5300	225	109	37
109	39	1491	52	29	6	4813	203	102	32	5398	196	79	21
106	37	1491	55	32	12	4914	195	103	31	5506	237	111	15
109	41		59	28	10		180	87	32		193	93	35
111	19	1491	50	25	6	5100	217	98	41	5638	189	111	46

TABLE II.

CHESTER-LE-STREET RURAL DISTRICT.

Names of Localities. Townships.	BARMSTON.				BIDDICK, SOUTH.				BIRTLEY.			
Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
	a.	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*
1894 ...	600	25	8	3	60	...	...	...	4310	180	85	36
1895 ...	592	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	4883	...	...	...
1896 ...	585	20	10	2	58	1	...	...	4908	198	112	33
1897 ...	554	16	9	2	53	...	1	...	4994	201	82	32
1898 ...	585	19	10	2	58	2	...	...	5115	196	106	43
1899 ...	585	22	5	2	58	1	1	..	5292	217	117	43
1900 ...	585	14	12	4	58	..	1	...	5479	210	106	48
1901 ...	588	18	11	5	38	1	...	...	5373	204	99	37
1902 ..	588	21	19	8	42	1	...	...	5580	218	97	27
1903 ...	588	23	15	5	42	1	...	...	5917	240	138	51
Averages of Years 1894-1903	...	20	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	207	105	39
1904 ...	588	25	19	11	42	1	...	...	6548	258	146	52

Names of Localities. Townships.	BURNMOOR.				CHESTER-LE-STREET.				COCKEN.			
Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 year.
	a.	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*
1894 ...	1380	50	21	7	9800	353	204	62	180	8	1	...
1895 ...	1372	...	...	...	11126	...	...	...	180	...	..	...
1896 ...	1372	37	29	10	11300	411	212	78	105	1	...	...
1897 ...	1367	46	26	4	11583	413	193	72	85	2	2	...
1898 ...	1415	53	25	8	12105	476	186	87	94	4	4	1
1899 ...	1395	58	22	6	12250	421	184	64	104	4	3	...
1900 ...	1381	42	26	6	12346	469	243	91	104	4	3	2
1901 ...	1449	58	25	10	11753	443	230	86	100	3	6	...
1902 ..	1449	41	24	7	12119	462	199	56	115	5	...	...
1903 ...	1449	52	27	12	12693	446	225	70	115	3	1	1
Averages of Years 1894-1903	...	48	25	8	...	443	208	74	...	4	2	...
1904 ...	1449	41	22	6	12884	497	218	82	115	3	1	1

Names of Localities. Townships.	EDMONDSLEY.				HARRATON.				LAMBTON.				LAMESLEY.			
Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
	a.	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*
1894 ...	3080	122	39	14	2800	90	45	13	160	4	7	...	5000	187	71	22
1895 ...	2867	...	...	...	2177	..	...	...	164	...	..	...	5017	...	...	...
1896 ...	3490	135	78	37	2546	92	53	17	164	1	1	...	5075	176	76	24
1897 ...	2186	108	33	9	2551	97	36	12	164	4	...	...	5124	176	78	35
1898 ...	2581	111	37	15	2458	74	41	12	177	2	...	...	5124	179	81	31
1899 ...	2643	114	44	18	2477	97	48	14	177	4	...	...	5124	178	91	30
1900 ...	2643	128	50	18	2477	97	35	11	165	1	...	...	5124	205	105	39
1901 ...	2524	109	57	23	2788	83	45	10	151	6	3	1	5341	183	96	38
1902 ..	2524	113	50	18	2793	90	42	12	151	2	3	...	5356	193	83	28
1903 ...	2534	107	47	25	2803	87	37	9	151	2	2	1	5485	180	111	31
Averages of Years 1894-1903	...	116	48	19	...	89	42	12	...	3	2	...	...	183	88	31
1904 ...	2534	109	49	27	2844	90	48	18	151	4	2	1	5556	183	89	34

TABLE II.

CHESTER-LE-STREET RURAL DISTRICT.

Names of Localities. Townships.	BARMSTON.				BIDDICK, SOUTH.				BIRTLEY.				BURNMOOR.				CHESTER-LE-STREET.			
Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1894 ...	600	25	8	3	60	...	...	...	4310	180	85	36	1380	50	21	7	9800	353	204	62
1895 ...	592	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	4883	...	...	...	1372	...	...	...	11126	...	...	...
1896 ...	585	20	10	2	58	1	...	...	4908	198	112	33	1372	37	29	10	11300	411	212	78
1897 ...	554	16	9	2	53	...	1	...	4994	201	82	32	1367	46	26	4	11583	413	193	72
1898 ...	585	19	10	2	58	2	...	...	5115	196	106	43	1415	53	25	8	12105	476	186	87
1899 ...	585	22	5	2	58	1	1	..	5292	217	117	43	1395	58	22	6	12250	421	184	64
1900 ...	585	14	12	4	58	..	1	...	5479	210	106	48	1381	42	26	6	12346	469	243	91
1901 ...	588	18	11	5	38	1	...	...	5373	204	99	37	1449	58	25	10	11753	443	230	86
1902 ..	588	21	19	8	42	1	...	...	5580	218	97	27	1449	41	24	7	12119	462	199	56
1903 ...	588	23	15	5	42	1	...	...	5917	240	138	51	1449	52	27	12	12693	446	225	70
Averages of Years 1894-1903	...	20	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	207	105	39	...	48	25	8	...	443	208	74
1904 ...	588	25	19	11	42	1	...	...	6548	258	146	52	1449	41	22	6	12884	497	218	82

Names of Localities. Townships.	COCKEN.				EDMONDSLEY.				HARRATON.				LAMBTON.				LAMESLEY.			
Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1894 ...	180	8	1	...	3080	122	39	14	2800	90	45	13	160	4	7	...	5000	187	71	22
1895 ...	180	...	..	...	2867	...	...	...	2177	..	...	...	164	...	..	...	5017	...	...	...
1896 ...	105	1	...	...	3490	135	78	37	2546	92	53	17	164	1	1	...	5075	176	76	24
1897 ...	85	2	2	...	2186	108	33	9	2551	97	36	12	164	4	...	...	5124	176	78	35
1898 ...	94	4	4	1	2581	111	37	15	2458	74	41	12	177	2	...	...	5124	179	81	31
1899 ...	104	4	3	...	2643	114	44	18	2477	97	48	14	177	4	...	...	5124	178	91	30
1900 ...	104	4	3	2	2643	128	50	18	2477	97	35	11	165	1	...	...	5124	205	105	39
1901 ...	100	3	6	...	2524	109	57	23	2788	83	45	10	151	6	3	1	5341	183	96	38
1902 ..	115	5	...	...	2524	113	50	18	2793	90	42	12	151	2	3	...	5356	193	83	28
1903 ...	115	3	1	1	2534	107	47	25	2803	87	37	9	151	2	2	1	5485	180	111	31
Averages of Years 1894-1903	...	4	2	...	...	116	48	19	...	89	42	12	...	3	2	...	...	183	88	31
1904 ...	115	3	1	1	2534	109	49	27	2844	90	48	18	151	4	2	1	5556	183	89	34

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
	County Lunatic Asylum, Sedgefield.	The Isolation Hospital, Chester-le-Street.
	County Hospital, Durham.	The Union Workhouse, Chester-le-Street.

The Union Workhouse is within the District

TABLE I.

CHESTER-LE-STREET RURAL DISTRICT.

For Whole District.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES. NETT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1894.[1]	53,025	2,097	39·50	372	177·0	1,069	20·10	23				
1895.[2]	55,739	2,270	40·70	404	183·0	1,097	19·70					
1896.	56,699	2,157	38·09	394	182·0	1,078	19·00	25		5	1,083	19·10
1897.	57,024	2,155	37·80	318	147·5	931	16·33	26	2	12	941	16·50
1898.	58,609	2.273	38·78	452	198·8	1,072	18·29	30	3	7	1,076	18·35
1899.	59,584	2,283	38·31	386	169·0	1,105	18·54	31	9	13	1,109	18·61
1900.	60,594	2.361	38·96	467	197·7	1,220	20·11	36	5	13	1,228	20·26
1901.	60,833	2,380	39·12	422	177·3	1.167	19·18	42	6	11	1,172	19·26
1902.	62,392	2,407	38·57	331	137·5	1.064	17·05	38		15	1,079	17·29
1903.	64,462	2,473	38·36	432	174·6	1.207	18·56	43	7	13	1·213	18·81
Averages for years 1894–1903.		2,285	38·82	397	174·4	1,101	18·68	32				
1904.	66,566	2,588	38·87	496	191·6	1,227	18·43	32	5	10	1,232	18·50

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water). } 34,981

At Census of 1901:

Total population at all ages, 60,542

Number of inhabited houses, 12,00

Average number of persons per house, 5·04

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[1] No attempt has apparently been made previously to 1896 to arrive at a nett death-rate.

[2] This year witnessed a change of officers : hence the imperfect figures.